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The Oberlin Alumni Magazine



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The Oberlin Alumni Magazine

Vol. IX—Number 10

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Baccalaureate Sermon

"It's All in the Day's Work"

It is not easy to be certain of the precise origin and meaning of the phrase in which my theme is stated. The dictionaries take it as essentially synonymous with "It comes in the course of business." Kipling apparently uses it, in his well known book, as the title of a collection of stories, to show the very varied things that may come in the course of the day to different kinds of men. I am using the phrase, myself, in what I suppose is essentially its dictionary meaning, as giving a point of view from which one may well think of the work of his life—a point of view that aims not to make too much of any single incident in the day's work; that takes what comes, to face it thoughtfully and energetically, and turns with undiminished energy to the next thing. It is the point of view of the modest man who deprecates that any one should make overmuch of the difficulties or suffering that he has had to face, or of heroism that he has shown, or of achievements he has accomplished. He has learned how many are "the things no fellow can do," and, therefore, from hour to hour and from day to day, would do as a matter of course, just what befits a man, and under either praise or commiseration is inclined quite honestly to say, "Oh, it's all in the day's work."

This point of view may seem to have a touch of modern grayness in it, as over against the high colors of antiquity or of the chivalry of the middle ages. To men of certain temperaments it may even seem to be the mood of the disillusioned, that know well that they must not anticipate striking achievements for themselves or for others. But one may not forget, at the same time, that no age has had so keen a vision as ours of the large possibilities in common men and common ways. It is characteristic of our time, that one great

popular magazine should be conducting a standing department under the caption, "Interesting People," and that the subjects of the sketches should be drawn from every walk of life.

The real question, then, that I wish to bring to those of you who stand today at the end of your college course, as well as to the rest of us, is this: How are we to think of our lives as we look forward to them? What mood are we to carry into them? In what spirit are we to take life and to face its vicissitudes? For a man's point of view and his mood toward life have, after all, everything to do with what his life is to mean to himself and to other men. And my thought is, that this every-day phrase, "It's all in the day's work," may well indicate both mood and point of view.

Five suggestions it may be said to contain: The true view of life is not the ascetic view; nor the attitude of self-pity; nor the point of view of medieval chivalry, with its faith in the aristocracy of certain events; nor a like faith in the aristocracy of persons, even in attempted service; but the straightforward taking on, with cheer and courage, of whatever is involved in the goal one has set himself. These five suggestions seem to me to be expressed in classic form in five passages of Scripture, which taken together may be said to reflect the true view of one's life and work: "I have learned, in whatsoever state I am, therein to be content;" "Take thy part in suffering hardship as a good soldier of Christ Jesus;" "I therefore so run, as not uncertainly;" "Not to think of himself more highly than he ought to think, but so to think as to think soberly, according as God hath dealt to each man a measure of faith;" "Forgetting the things which are behind, and stretching forward to the things which are before, I press on toward the goal."

I. First of all, then, I suppose it may be confidently said that the Christian view of life is *not the ascetic view*.

The Christian man is not to seek pain for pain's sake, as though it had some good in itself; and he is not to regard the body as evil *per se*, but as having rather its own proper place and function and good. He is not to belong to those ardent but mistaken souls that seek martyrdom, even in a good cause. And he will still less lay stress on the sufferings that he has had to face in the path of duty. He sees no virtue in trying to make his work harder than necessary;

but he does absolutely insist that his work shall be honest work, and the best of which he is capable. And he is not even willing to take a merely Stoic attitude, that simply stands life's hard experiences and hardens under them. He exhorts his soul, rather, in the language of the old hymn, to "put a cheerful courage on." He does not deny pain nor suffering, nor their possible ministry of good. He does not deny the temptations of the body. He knows well that experiences may come to a man that it will take all his fortitude to endure. He has no doubt that there may even come an hour when a man simply cannot be a true man and turn away from martyrdom for the cause in which he is enlisted. Nevertheless, the point of view of the Christian man is not to be that either of the ascetic, who believes that deliverance comes by abuse of the body or by seeking suffering, or that of the mere Stoic who would harden himself against all that life can bring. He essays a more difficult task than either ascetic or Stoic; he means to retain his sensitiveness of soul, his capacity for joy and suffering, and yet to keep his courage.

No one has stated better than Paul this paradoxical attitude of the Christian man. "I have learned, in whatsoever state I am, therein to be content. I know how to be abased, and I know also how to abound: in everything and in all things have I learned the secret both to be filled and to be hungry, both to abound and to be in want." Here is no lack of sensitiveness, and here is no perverse choice of abasement and hunger, but the cheerful courage of a true child of God, who believes that God has entrusted to him great and significant work, in the wake of which no doubt will be found many contrasted experiences, but who believes that these, nevertheless, cannot affect the significance of the work.

II. But if the point of view of the true man is not, on the one hand, ascetic or Stoic, *still less is it, on the other hand, the attitude of whimpering self-pity.*

The Christian man may not allow himself to become a soured or sulky or spoiled or embittered soul. He must learn to detest the spirit of constant complaint and the feebleness of will and character that is unwilling to stand anything of hardship. More than work, more than hardship, more than the severest discipline, he fears a dwindling self. It is this, not the ascetic spirit, that

makes him fear "the easy job," "the soft place." For to be contented with any lot in life that does not task one's powers and demand growth, is to insure life's worst calamity, the dwindling self. An idle, selfish, self-indulgent, leisure class is a menace not only to itself but to the whole community of which it is a part. This is a peril that peculiarly besets just now a considerable proportion of American women. And the peril is all the greater because this class stands side by side with another group of American women who are almost constantly overworked. A clothes-horse, an idler, a complainer, is not an inspiring sight for any creature. Just because the Christian point of view is not the ascetic point of view, one must say with Jeremy Taylor: "He that hath so many causes of joy, and so great, is very much in love with sorrow and peevishness, who loses all these pleasures, and chooses to sit down upon his little handful of thorns." And as to the thorns themselves, one does not choose thorns for their own sake, and yet Paul discovered that there were two ways in which the disadvantage of the thorn might be met: either by having it removed, or by having greater grace to bear it. And he believed that he had discovered that many a time what we need is not the removal of difficulty, but the courageous facing of it. In the background of our minds, at the very time that we are praying that our lot may be made easy, there may be the discomfiting feeling that if our prayer were granted we should have to take the answer along with diminished self-respect. The words of Phillips Brooks upon this point have become familiar, because they answer so truthfully to the perception of many an honest man: "Oh, do not pray for easy lives! Pray to be stronger men! Do not pray for tasks equal to your powers. Pray for powers equal to your tasks! Then the doing of your work shall be no miracle. But you shall be a miracle."

And the whimperer and the complainer not only insures for himself a dwindling self, but he is taking one of the surest roads a man can take, to the spoiling of all the present, both for himself and for all those whose lives are touched by his. He deliberately adds himself to the forces that sap the energies of life, that unfit men for any work worth doing, and that unfit them not less for any real joy in life. Under better economic conditions and under a truer

psychology men have learned that idleness and ease are not the natural choice of true men, but activity and heroic achievement. They have learned that no small part of the very zest of life is to be found in the conflict with difficulties. Men set themselves, indeed, unnecessarily, many hard tasks, not for the abuse of the body, but for the joy of the achievement.

Placed, therefore, in the midst of an imperfect, developing world, and among imperfect, developing men, and with a nature that demands work that will task its powers, the true man knows that there cannot fail to be plenty of what men call hardship from which he may not and would not excuse himself, and he takes to his own soul, therefore, the old but significant exhortation: "Take thy part in suffering hardship as a good soldier of Christ Jesus." He knows that he ought to have his share in the strenuous and difficult and disagreeable work of the world that must be done, and he does not mean cowardly to shirk his part. He knows that a military campaign is no holiday excursion, and he does not ask to be excused from what properly belongs to his work as a good soldier.

Professor James once suggested, in discussing possible moral substitutes for war, that men probably had not yet waked up to the fact that the more difficult and disagreeable tasks of the daily life were confined too narrowly to a single class, and that too many of us were shirking everything that we thought of as drudgery. And however hard our lot may seem, we certainly cannot improve it by whining, nor get more out of life by permitting ourselves the embittered spirit. That is final defeat. It is no denial of the facts that is asked for; it is no childish pretending that bitter things are sweet; it is no assertion that all lives are equal in hardship, though the differences are probably less than, judging from the surface of things, we are likely to think. It is even true that there may come to one, what he naturally regards as a succession of peculiarly bitter experiences. Nevertheless, it is out of circumstances like these that some of the choicest spirits and some of the world's best work have come. And in any case, there is just one mood in which an experience, however hard, may be safely faced: "Take thy part in suffering hardship as a good soldier of Christ Jesus."

III. But though a man is to fight a good fight, and to take his part in suffering hardship as a good soldier, his attitude toward life, nevertheless, is, in the third place, *not to be that of mediæval romance and chivalry*, as though the meaning and value of life attached only to certain decorative and conventionally romantic scenes and events and careers that are far away from the prose of common life.

It is a part of the progress of democraey that it tends to deny not only the aristoeraey of persons, but also the aristocracy of events and eareers, and glories in the significanee of the commonplae. Demoaeraey is not willing any longer to believe that it is only knights and pirates and warriors whose eareers offer the elements of romance. It is quite certain that heroics and trumpets and the fife and the drum and all the fuss and feathers of military glamour are not requisite to the signifieant event. It may feel the fatal fascination of these things, and protest against it with Richard le Gallienne:

“War
I abhor;
And yet how sweet
The sound along the marching street
Of drum and fife, and I forget
Broken old mothers, and the whole
Dark butchering without a soul.

Without a soul—save this bright treat
Of heady music, sweet as hell;
And even my peace-abiding feet
Go marching with the marching street,
For yonder goes the fife,
And what eare I for human Life;
The tears fill my astonished eyes,
And my full heart is like to break,
And yet it is embannered lies,
A dream those drummers make.

Oh, it is wickedness to clothe
Yon hideous, grinning thing that stalks

Hidden in music, like a queen
That in a garden of glory walks,
Till good men love the things they loathe ;
Art, thou hast many infamies,
But not an infamy like this."

Still, Democracy is certain that it is not the trappings of the scene or event that bring meaning and value into it, but the content, —the spirit and the aim there shown. This was the lesson that Sir Launfal learned when he returned, hopeless and defeated, from his years of search for the Holy Grail, to find at the very gates of the castle whence he had gone out, the Christ in the guise of the beggar to whom he had cast a careless coin as he set out on his romantic quest. And Eggleston's circuit-riding minister was sure that, even if the end of the world were at hand, it could find him no better employed than riding quietly on to meet his next appointment. There is no aristocracy of events.

We are coming to believe that it is the very business of the poet and the artist to help us see and keep the values in the common things; that he alone can be poet or artist for whom the glorious vision has not faded into the light of common day. It is a wholesome tendency, thus, that leads so many modern writers of fiction to uncover for us ideals, none the less real because they appear in so strange disguise, and that sees in the most unpromising surroundings and in the commonest tasks and scenes opportunities for what men have called the romantic. It is the superficial and unimaginative soul that can see the ideal only when it is duly labeled and conventionally garbed. It is against this whole habitual tendency of mankind that Kipling justly protests in his insistence on the daily presence of true romance:

"Robed, crowned and throned, he wove his spell,
Where heart-blood beat or hearth-smoke curled,
With unconsidered miracle,
Hedged a backward-gazing world;
Then taught his chosen bard to say:
'The King was with us yesterday.'"

But just as the denial of the aristocracy of persons does not mean that all persons are of equal importance, but rather that every one is of priceless significance, so the denial of the aristocracy of events and places and careers does not mean that all are to be put on a dead level, but rather that in any one, a man's spirit may be shown, and that every day, therefore, as Emerson says, is a doomsday. Nor can we pick out the important event or place or career by any external test. We do not know which, in the outcome, are to prove most significant. We cannot forecast the unconscious moment when we shall be weighed in the balances; we cannot anticipate the moment of crisis. The history both of the individual and of the world declines to be divided into dramatic epochs by the ringing down of the curtain or the shifting of the scenes. The great events, as they later prove themselves, still refuse to sound a trumpet before them. As scientific investigation cannot safely decide beforehand what facts or truths are to prove most important, but must search impartially for the whole truth, and as democracy cannot safely overlook the value of any human soul, so the man who means manfully to face his work may not lightly estimate any least bit of it, but is to be sure that in every portion he may prove himself a man, and that that portion, however commonplace it seems, is thereby glorified. Any hour in which a man has been utterly true, is an hour of glory, however gray and dull its garb.

"It is glory enough to have shouted the name
Of the living God in the teeth of an army of foes;
To have thrown all prudence and forethought away
And for once to have followed the call of the soul
Out into the danger of darkness, of ruin and death.
To have counseled with right, not success, for once,
Is glory enough for one day."

It is out of such a view-point that there has come the new conception of the callings of men. Religion has always known how to exalt a man's work by the very conception of it as a calling of God. Milton's often quoted line, "They also serve who only stand and wait," has a significant context not always regarded:

"God doth not need
Either man's work or his own gifts ; who best
Bear his mild yoke they serve him best ; his state
Is kingly. Thousands at his bidding speed
And post o'er land and ocean without rest ;
They also serve who only stand and wait."

The essential thing, that is, is not the particular kind of work, but that the work is God-given, and that a man is faithful in it; not the size of the task, but the character shown in the task. And to this older conception of one's calling there has been added in these later days, a new emphasis on Christ's thought of service to men, as the other great element in the dignity of a man's work. Places and careers may differ greatly in their conspicuousness and their outward glamour, but these are no measure of the service that may be rendered in them. And the same kind of fidelity unto the uttermost that the world has always asked from soldiers, it has long asked from captains of vessels, and is asking from locomotive engineers. It is coming to see that it must apply no less a standard to every other calling. And the physician and the scientific investigator are already measuring up to this standard. For science and medicine have their martyrs as well as religion ; nor these alone.

" 'Twas said : 'When roll of drum and battle's roar
Shall cease upon the earth, O, then no more
The deed,—the race,—of heroes in the land.'
But scarce that word was breathed when one small hand
Lifted victorious o'er a giant wrong
That had its victims crusht through ages long ;
Some woman set her pale and quivering face
Firm as a rock against a man's disgrace ;
A little child suffered in silence lest
His savage pain should wound a mother's breast ;
Some quiet scholar flung his gauntlet down
And risked in Truth's great name, the synod's frown ;

A civic hero, in the calm realm of laws,
Did that which suddenly drew a world's applause;

And one to the pest his lithe young body gave
That he a thousand thousand lives might save."

Thus to deny the favored aristocracy of any place or event or career, thus to affirm the possible glory of every hour and every place and every event, is to remember that "it's all in the day's work." "Even so run; that ye may attain." Has anyone ever put more pointedly than Paul this determination to make every stroke count? "I therefore so run, as not uncertainly; so fight I, as not beating the air."

IV. But when a man has determined to make his life one of service to his fellow men, and to give himself with all earnestness to that service, there is involved in this very determination a subtle temptation—the temptation of the favored man, with earnest and benevolent aims, who finds it easy to assume superiority, and drifts into an unconscious pharisaism of intellectual and spiritual pride—one of the peculiar perils of the college man.

Once more, then, when one says "It's all in the day's work," he is to make sure that that does not mean the assumption of the aristocratic point of view in the service rendered. Readers of Tolstoy will remember how vehement is his protest at this point; how almost scornfully he would sweep away the attempted benevolence of the favored classes in their endeavors to help an uneducated peasant class; how certain he is that it is highly probable that those who feel so competent to help, are themselves less and have therefore less to give than those they desire to aid; and how certain he is, too, that they give themselves less to others than these others give, whom they would help. This false idea of service seems to Tolstoy to lie "at the base of all the crimes which are being daily committed. "I refer," he says, in a letter to a friend who has sent him a play for criticism of its ethical tone, "to the opinion that men, provided or not provided with diplomas, as narrow minded as they are uncultivated, but possessing great assurance, conclude, one knows not why, that since they are so intelligent and worthy, they need not try to govern themselves, but that their vocation and sacred duty is

to enlighten, organize and direct the lives of others. Some of them would accomplish this with the aid of the old government, others with that of the new one, while still others, like your Peter, would bring this about by offering this 'ignorant and stupid people,' this same people which, by its labor, feeds these good-for-nothings, the grand truths of Christianity which they imagine themselves overflowing with." "The condition *sine qua non* of all good and all useful activity is humility. As soon as humility is lacking good becomes evil. The highest virtue is love; but love without humility, haughty love, is the negation of love." "Today the disease seems to affect everybody. Boys and girls in the high school do not think a moment about the evil that is in them and how to make themselves worthy citizens. Their sole care is to know how best to educate the people."

One suspects in Tolstoy's vehemence a disproportionate emphasis,—forgetting the indispensable need of fellowship among all,—and yet he warns of a real and serious danger, and would bring us to a truer insight into universal human values—the insight to which Professor James would persuade us in his essay on "A Certain Blindness in Human Beings"; the insight of which one catches a glimpse in O. Henry's title, "The Four Million," rather than "The Four Hundred." Let a man be sure that on every side of him exist ideals and values and worth quite unsuspected, and feel, as Professor James says, "how soaked and shot-through life is with values and meanings which we fail to realize because of our external and insensible point of view." Let a man, therefore, first of all be utterly true to the trust of his own moral life; let him make certain that his own inner spirit is of such a quality that its even unconscious contagion cannot help being life-giving, and to that end let him be stern in his own self-discipline. Let him in the second place, be ready to see the best in the other man, and eager to learn from him—willing to receive as well as to give, to learn as well as to teach;—and this some temperaments find the more difficult task of the two, essential though it be. And then let him render in deep humility such service as God gives him power to do. The first Beatitude is the Beatitude of the humble spirit, for this is the first condition, not only of one's own growth, but of all really fruitful service. Not thinking of himself more highly than he ought to

think, but so to think as to think soberly, according as God hath dealt to each man a measure of faith. One is not to be an aristocrat in his work.

V. But that a man should say "It's all in the day's work," has a still further vital bearing on his outlook on life. So saying, one should mean that he *takes all that comes, pleasant or painful, bitter or sweet, as simply involved in the goal he has set himself*, in the work assigned, in the trust assumed, in the ideal cherished, in the kind of man he purposes to be. He has chosen his goal, and whatever is necessary to that goal he takes as simple matter of course. He finds Paul once again expressing with exactness his own view-point: "I count not myself to have laid hold: but one thing I do, forgetting the things which are behind, and stretching forward to the things which are before, I press on toward the goal." One's sufferings and sacrifices appear in a different light when one looks at them as simply involved in the goal that he himself has chosen. Though the point of view is neither that of the mediaeval knight nor that of the modern aristocrat, it is still not a dull and hopeless drudgery to which a man is doomed. The goal illumines all the course toward it.

The man who has seriously taken on the Christian view of his life's work knows well that Jesus does not promise to any disciple exemption from trouble, and he will not expect it. He genuinely wants a good field of life and work, and of such a field he knows that there are certain fundamental conditions of which he may not complain. He accepts, therefore, a realm of law with all that it involves, and rejoices in it; he accepts the breadth of his own nature; he accepts the inevitable membership of men one in another. He takes them all as a part of the rules of the game.

For after all, life is much like a *game*, and it is "the checkered game of life" that we all have to play. Life is more than life's prizes. Let me say it again. The team that has played squarely and cleanly, and with every faculty alert, the best game that it was in them to play, may go off the field with thorough self-respect, though defeated. And the team that has played a dirty game or in any way won unworthily, will have to go off the field with self-contempt, though victorious. General Lee was the defeated com-

mander-in-chief of a defeated cause, but to have lived such a life as he lived, and to have won the honor of foe as well as friend, was no defeat. It is no small part, indeed, of life, to have learned to be in the true sense a good sportsman; to have learned to be a good and not a poor loser; to have learned to be a generous winner. Shall a man ask less from himself on the field of life than on the baseball diamond or the foot-ball field? Is he to find it impossible to say in life what he found grace to say in the game: You deserved your victory and made a splendid fight; or, on the other hand: Hard luck, old fellow; better luck next time? It means very much for a man's life and work that he should be neither soured nor glum nor mean nor petty; that he should get thoroughly out of him jealousy and envy, and that he should get grace to do what is even more difficult than to "weep with those that weep"—"rejoice with those that do rejoice." And, fortunately, in life's truest successes there is no rivalry of claim. One's victory in the highest not only means no other man's defeat, but means, rather, his more certain victory. For achievement in character and in loving service is open to every soul.

And just as it is helpful sometimes to look at life from the point of view of the game, so also help may come when we view it as an *adventure*, and see that every man who sets out on an adventure accepts willingly all the risks involved; they are anticipated and taken as a matter of course, as, once again, involved in the goal that he has set himself. The hunter or discoverer or explorer, the pioneer, the scientific investigator, know well from the beginning the risks they may have to run. They know that there is likely to be much of hardship on the way, and they have faced it beforehand. None of these adventures have been forced upon them; they have voluntarily taken up some great challenge that Nature has flung at their feet, and they do not blink the perils involved. They recognize even that life itself may be the price required, but they press none the less toward the goal, bearing with fortitude what comes, grimly fighting what must be fought, calling in their sense of humor by the way, and paying, if they must, the price of life. It is in a spirit much like this that the Christian presses toward his goal in the adventure of life or in the great adventure of death. He finds no

small part of the zest of life in the difficulties to be overcome, in the greatness of the goals to be won. And in the vision of the goal he does not make overmuch of the intervening experiences. "Forgetting the things which are behind, and stretching forward to the things which are before," he presses on toward the goal.

It is probably not too much to say that even Jesus looked at his own death in much this light—as simply, as we say, "in the day's work;" necessarily involved in the great task he had set himself, in the ideal he cherished; and if so involved, then under his faith in God and in the omnipotence of love, as not merely an obstacle to be overcome in the attainment of his goal, but as certain to count toward that attainment. "He steadfastly set his face to go up to Jerusalem," in clear anticipation of the cross. Of his life, he could say: "I lay it down of myself."

And if the game and the adventure have help to give for one's mood in life, the point of view of the artist or of the expert worker has no less help. Both set before them the goal of *high achievement*, of an ideal embodiment of the ideal they cherish. And they know the cost involved. They understand the months of steady toil and the monotonous drudgery that must intervene before the satisfying work of art or the scientific achievement they seek can become a fact, and they grudge not one step of the way. The goal is worth its cost, and they do not grumble at the cost. Shall the Christian man or woman who seeks still more perfectly such ideal embodiment of the ideal, chafe and complain at the cost of his still greater achievement? He, too, is to remember his goal and to take all else as incidental to that goal. When he chose his goal he chose with full purpose of heart all that was necessary to it.

Moreover, it is always impossible to separate a man's work from the man himself. And the cost of achievement in work involves, therefore, at every step *a like cost in the discipline of the man*. That we ourselves may become the larger men and women we ought to become, there must be the steady calling out of "our too reluctant wills." The discipline of the struggle, the true man would not spare. For he knows how flabby often is both his intellectual and his moral fibre, and he does not mean to shirk the discipline that will make firm and strong the inmost fibre of his life.

Let no man forget his peril at this point. It is a wholesome good sense, after all, that exhorts a man to stop his complaining and to "take his medicine."

And the true man expects no early completion of his task. He knows that both man's nature and the Christian ideal call him to endless growth. He knows that the law of his life must be "grace upon grace;" that every ideal attained is to become for him only the vantage ground whence may be seen a still higher ideal. And once more he presses toward the goal. And at every stage he knows well that he faces a double task: the task of rising above his circumstances and not being ruled by them—of being "happy in his lot;" and the task of taking account of the whole breadth of his nature and of realizing, therefore, that he is made on too broad a plan to make it possible for him to get enjoyment at the sacrifice of self-respect and of the mood of self-mastery.

In the vision of the great goals of life, therefore, happiness inevitably takes on a different aspect, and it is not strange that one of the recent Gifford lecturers closed his series of lectures by quoting the often cited passage from the Epilogue to George Eliot's *Romola*: "We can only have the highest happiness, such as goes along with being a great man, by having wide thoughts and much feeling for the rest of the world as well as for ourselves; and this sort of happiness often brings so much pain with it that we can only tell it from pain by its being what we should choose before everything else, because our souls see it is good." The true man, that is, cannot give up his goal. He cannot surrender the ideal cherished. He would not fail in the task assumed, or deny the largeness of his nature, and he pays with gladness, therefore, the price of attainment. He would look clear through to the end and actualize the paradox of Christ: "Except a grain of wheat fall into the earth and die, it abideth by itself alone; but if it die, it beareth much fruit."

Members of the Graduating Class:

In the spirit of my theme, I must not exaggerate the significance even of these Commencement days. They, too, are "all in the day's work." But it is a part of the truth we have been considering, to remember the immense significance of any day in which a man girds himself for his task. May this day be such a day for you, each one.

I have been asking you thus to adjust spirit and mood to the coming experiences :

In the calmness of high and unswerving purpose, and yet in no hard ascetic or Stoic mood, may you be given power to say, with cheerful courage as the years go on, "I have learned, in whatsoever state I am, therein to be content. I know how to be abased, and I know also how to abound ; in everything and in all things have I learned the secret both to be filled and to be hungry, both to abound and to be in want."

Set free, too, from self-pity and the spirit of complaint, put steel into your soul with the old words, "Take thy part in suffering hardship as a good soldier of Christ Jesus."

Certain, also, that any hour, any place, any career may hold, though deeply disguised, its own glory, say again, "I therefore so run, as not uncertainly ; so fight I, as not beating the air." There is no aristocracy of events.

With earnest desire, moreover, to serve in work worth doing, and with self-respect as one member of the body of Christ, yet with heart-felt humility in view both of the much that you must receive from the other members of the body and of the divine ideal for yourselves, may God give you grace to do your work, not thinking of yourselves more highly than you ought to think, but so to think as to think soberly, according as God hath dealt to each man a measure of faith. Let no mental or moral conceit mar your life and defeat even your purposes of good. There can be no aristocracy in service.

And once more, keep the vision of your goal, and take with equanimity whatever that goal involves. Have the spirit of a good sportsman ; don't chafe under the rules of the game. Be a good loser and a generous winner. You are in the midst of the adventure of life. Do not resent the risks of that adventure. Be willing to pay the price of high attainment and of an endless self-discipline. For you cannot choose with satisfaction a selfish happiness. Forget the things that are behind and press toward the goal. You have to solve the paradox of life with Him who called you into His own glory. "Whosoever would save his life shall lose it ; and whosoever shall lose his life for My sake and the gospel's shall save it."

There is almost an epitome of what I have been trying to say, in an incident which one of Norman Duncan's characters tells of his childhood and of his mother:

"She took me in her lap.

'Look into your mother's eyes, lad,' she said, 'and say after me this: "My mother"'—

'My mother,' I repeated, very solemnly.

'Looked upon my heart'—

'Looked upon my heart,' said I.

'And found it brave'—

'An' found it brave,'

'And sweet'—

'An' sweet.'

"Willing for the day's work'—

'Willing for the day's work,'

'And harboring no shameful hope'—

'An' harboring no shameful hope.'

Again and again she had me say it, until I knew every word by heart.

'Ah,' she said at last, 'but you'll forget.'

'No, no!' I cried. 'I'll not forget. "My mother looked upon my heart," I rattled, "an' found it brave and sweet, willing for the day's work an' harboring no shameful hope." I've not forgot! I've not forgot.'

'He'll forget,' she whispered, but not to me, 'like all children.'

But I have never forgotten—that, when I was a child, my mother looked upon my heart and found it brave and sweet, willing for the day's work and harboring no shameful hope."

HENRY CHURCHILL KING.

Commencement of Nineteen Hundred and Thirteen

Three friends who had not met for a number of years were walking across the campus at the conclusion of the exercises incident to the Eightieth Commencement. As they were about to be separated for perhaps another decade it occurred to one of them to remark that the most significant thing about reunions lay in the delightful capacity of old friends to come back and "take up just where they left off." Though time might shatter whatever community of personal interests there had been in college days it could never quite destroy the fabric of hopes in common, of purposes in common and ideals in common. And all these in common, not perhaps because of inherent impulse, but because shaped at the same college forge.

So, that is the delightful and the significant thing about Oberlin. That one may come back and take up just where he left off. And I find that it is not an experience applicable only to the Alumni of five or ten or a dozen years but true as well of those who speak lovingly and proudly if not always briefly of the days of '66 and '70. It seems to me that it is just this steadfastness in purpose and ideal which keeps the College so close to the hearts of her sons and daughters. In the face of almost unbelievable material gains, Oberlin is still the same old Oberlin—old Oberlin with all that that implies to those who know her best and love her best. How seldom so much can be said for an individual whose physical situation has been positively revolutionized by the expanding influences of prosperous days! Prosperity is not unlikely to warp his estimates of what the world needs most, it coarsens his sense for the finer role which he otherwise would have essayed, it clouds his vision until he can see only the substance of brick and mortar. He would build no arch that is not utilitarian. Thus, colleges may become as thoroughly phillistine as men. There are freshly painted colleges, very neat and clean, the spirit of which never rises above their top row of bricks.

But Oberlin has done better than most individuals and most colleges. Though she has been materially recreated since the days

of the wilderness she has brought from out that wilderness and kept by her all these years the soul-stuff that even large hearted donors cannot contribute. She has built it into her walls and she will go on building it into her men—those who see wisely enough to have of it.

But enough of this—which one feels, but can never adequately convey.

I was asked to write in few words my impressions of Commencement. I am sticking neither to impressions nor few words. It would be impossible to stick to both. The impressions crowded fast and they were all pleasantly welcomed. "Hush," said the girl across the table on my first day. "Don't dare even to whisper about the weather. It might hear and steal away. It is an inexplicable favor of the gods, to be accepted without comment." So we walked on mental tiptoes and the storm king never awoke.

Baccalaureate Sunday was splendid. Seniors never looked more seniorly than in the procession along that part of old Professor street which the campus has adopted, from the Conservatory to the chapel, the chapel which is beautiful after the fashion of San Bernardino, and which sometimes seems a little out of keeping with Oberlin until one enters and finds that its "exterior semblance does belie its soul's immensity." And to return to the procession, the Faculty never looked more solemnly appreciative of a senior class, though one sometimes is given to suspect that their appreciation is a bit like the mechanical but none the less courteous appreciation of the undertaker at a well ordered funeral. After all, to the Faculty, the procedure of Commencement must lack in many of the elements of a new sensation. President King in his Baccalaureate sermon, "It's all in the Day's Work," was at his best. He wasted no time on the surface. He did not speak for the day or the hour, but gave his hearers, student and alumnus and chance listener alike, a message to keep by them for the years.

Society reunions on Monday evening were, to many, of unusual interest this year for they afforded to many of us the first look at our new home. The rooms in the new Men's building are richly arranged. There are dignity and elegance and luxury withal. It would seem that the literary societies are not depreciating, perhaps to the uneasy wonderment of some of us Alumni.

Tuesday night the illumination of the campus, now a fixed attraction of commencement week, was carried out in more elaborate detail than ever before—twice as many lanterns, so I was told. And a bit of a shower quite early failed to dim the spectacular character of the event.

Wednesday—Commencement Day—must be long significant to those who were fortunate enough to be in the chapel at half after ten in the morning. The address of Dr. George Edgar Vincent, the president of the University of Minnesota, was a rare and brilliant thing. To speak broadly and effectively on "A Philosophy of Life" and to confine oneself to forty minutes seems almost absurd, doesn't it? And yet into that forty minutes Dr. Vincent packed enough of the essence of right living to expand into a lifetime of useful service.

I realize that my blunt pointer has indicated only the high lights of what seemed to me to be a singularly successful Commencement. It was full of privileged hours for the too few of the whole family who might participate.

Whatever of a sermon there was in the back of my mind I think I preached at the beginning. Could I, in conclusion, paraphrase the thoughtful illustration from Norman Duncan that President King used in closing his sermon on Baccalaureate Sunday: "I looked upon the heart of Oberlin, and I found it true and sweet and ready for the day's work."

GROVE PATTERSON,
Toledo, Ohio.

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Louis E. Lord '97 - Helen White Martin '85

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Apologies go with the Commencement number for the unavoidable delays in its publication. Copy was late in being received and with the usual delays incident to printing has made the July number unusually late.

The June issue of the Magazine is exhausted and as duplicate copies are often requested it would be an accommodation to receive such copies as are not required for personal files.

The breaking of ground for the new administration building marks a happy day for Oberlin. Those who have carried on the administrative work of the College in the present building are to be congratulated on their ultimate release from the cramped and crowded quarters where they have labored.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.,

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Helen W. Martin,

Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of April, 1913.

[Seal] **H. W. Cargill,**

Notary Public.

My commission expires August 9, 1913.

University News

REVIEW OF THE YEAR 1912-13

The life of any College depends, finally, most of all upon the personnel of its teaching and administrative force. That force should be adequate in numbers and competent. And in a college, as contrasted with a university, it is particularly important that instructors should have teaching power, strong interest in human beings as well as in their subjects, high ideals, and a contagious spirit. No gain to a College, therefore, is so important as gains in the intellectual power and in the moral and spiritual force of the teaching and administrative staff. That we have achieved all that we would desire at this point it would be, of course, impossible to say. Nevertheless, one of the first causes for satisfaction in the year under review is that it has brought into the faculty a number of strong teachers and of significant personalities, who give promise of rendering most valuable service for the years to come.

To confine the statement to those of professorial rank, the year has thus made permanent the appointments, for example, of such strong teachers as Professor Hubbard, Professor Sinclair, Professor Chapin, Professor Jameson and Professor Moore, and brought the new important appointment of Professor Menzies as head of

the Department of Chemistry, succeeding Professor Jewett. And with the year to come Professor Lord receives permanent appointment as head of the Department of Latin, and Professor Budington as head of the Department of Zoology, and Professor Jelliffe and Professor Nichols receive permanent appointments as Associate Professors. Professor Budington's appointment as head of the Department of Zoology is at the special request of Professor Metcalf, who resigns as head of the Department, continuing part teaching at a nominal salary, in order to make possible an important new appointment on the physiological side in the Department of Zoology, that of Professor Charles G. Rogers, who comes to us from a fine record of achievement at Syracuse University. Professor Metcalf takes on himself the expense of the equipment of this new chair, and this is only illustrative of his generosity to the Department during his entire connection with the College. In the Theological Department Professor Lyman also begins his work as permanent professor of the Philosophy of Religion and of Christian Ethics, with the coming year—a notable addition to the Theological Faculty. The Department of German and the Department of Psychology have also added in the last year able teach-

ers in Mr. Thurnau and Mr. Wells, both appointments looking to permanency. The resignations of Professor Lybyer from the Department of History, and of Professor Kohler, Professor of Violin, have been received with regret.

The Administrative force of the College has gained by the appointment of Mr. J. E. Wirkler as Assistant Secretary of the College, bringing effective relief to Secretary Jones in his many-sided work, and of Mr. Roy V. Hill as Secretary of the Academy. Mr. Charles W. Williams, Assistant to the President, has had leave of absence since November, to undertake an especially important work under the Chamber of Commerce in Cleveland in bringing together the Charities of that city, and has finally felt that he must present his resignation, regretfully accepted yesterday both by the President and the Trustees. I have so many times expressed my sense of the value of Mr. Williams' work that I can only say again that he has not only helped me at the point of greatest anxiety, but has been instrumental in bringing to the College thousands of dollars. Mr. Williams has justified many-fold the creation of the office, and set a standard in the work and spirit of the office that cannot fail to be of permanent value to the College. The leave of absence of Dean Cole for next year and this resignation of Mr. Williams will undoubtedly increase

very much the burdens of the President for the year to come, though Mr. Lord is to take the special office work of the Dean of the College, and the Secretary to the President, Mr. Bohn, always rendering indispensable aid, will carry a somewhat heavier load of responsibility.

Since the Alumni were last gathered, the Trustees have lost two of their members by death: Mr. E. J. Goodrich, who was ill at the time of the last Annual Meeting, and Mr. W. N. Gates of Elyria. Mr. Goodrich had had an exceptionally long term of service as a member of the Board of Trustees, his term covering thirty-four years. As was said in the last annual report, there have been few parallels to the long and peculiar service that it was given him to render. Mr. Gates' term of service had been much shorter—nine years. I should be glad to take as my own these sentences from the minute adopted by the Trustees at their meeting yesterday:

Mr. W. N. Gates possessed such an exquisite blending and balance of the nobler qualities of head and heart as made him an invaluable member of this Board and of its Committees. He was loyal, enthusiastic and wise; genial without weakness; aggressive without offense; constructive, not obstructive. He had a keen intellect, independence of judgment, and lofty ideals of business and social honor. His unfailing kindness of spirit

and manner endeared him to all his associates.

To fill the vacancies caused by the deaths of Mr. Goodrich and Mr. Gates, the Trustees yesterday elected Mr. Amos B. McNairy, of Cleveland, and Mr. Thomas Henderson, formerly of Cleveland and now of Oberlin. It can hardly be doubted that an admirable selection has been made in both cases.

In the ranks of the Faculty there has been but one death during the year, that of Miss Rosa M. Thompson, for so many years a devoted and most successful teacher in the Academy.

As an outcome of the prolonged study of the tests of efficiency as applied to the various sides of the life and work of the College, I think it can be claimed that better balanced courses are being carried by the students; that distinctly higher standards are being maintained, and that there is a closer and more individual supervision of the students' work than has ever prevailed before, thanks especially to the painstaking care of the Dean of the College; that the students coming to the College are more carefully sifted than ever before; and that there is a better sense of proportion as to outside activities on the part of the students generally. The Men's Building and the Dickinson House are having a larger part in the social life of the men and the women and furnishing valuable centers. A committee of the women of the Faculty have been giving special

study to the social life of the women, and there has been a year's trial of a plan of Senior counsellors for Freshmen women. The Men's Senate has approved a similar plan of Senior counsellors for the Freshmen men for the year to come. These are significant phenomena. Indeed, one of the most encouraging things in the year has been the trend toward increasing cooperation between the Faculty and upper class students in trying to help the students of the lower classes to get the most out of their college life. Still further study is being given to other possible gains in the college life. For the aim is constantly to make the whole atmosphere of the College as wholesome and inspiring as possible.

The Conservatory has increased its enrollment during the year, under its continued high admission standard—the same as that of the College of Arts and Sciences. And the Theological Seminary has taken an advance step in making a full College course henceforth a requirement for admission to the Seminary, not even allowing the telescoping of college and seminary courses, so making the Seminary a purely graduate school. This is a rather bold step for the Seminary to take, as it has not been able to get any other Seminary to go quite the whole distance with it. The Slavic students hereafter will not be counted in the Seminary enrollment.

One of the notable gains in the

life of the College during the year has been made through the activity of the Committee on Art Interests, of which Professor Martin is Chairman. This Committee has brought about the formation of an Art Association, with regular fees, and made possible a number of valuable art exhibitions with accompanying lectures.

An important step was taken during the year under review toward a completer working out of the general plans for the buildings and grounds of the College, in the appointment of Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted as Landscape Architect, on Mr. Gilbert's nomination, to be associated with Mr. Gilbert in making the general plans for the future growth of the College. The combined work of two such men as Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Olmsted should certainly insure for the College a beautiful and artistic development. It is quite as possible for an institution as for a person to lose its soul, and we shall all wish to be certain that the beautiful body which we expect to result for the College may be accompanied with an equally satisfactory development of the soul of the College. American students in general, however, have so few opportunities for genuinely esthetic cultivation that it is no small part of the obligation which the College owes to its students to make their environment, as well as their courses, minister to a discriminating esthetic taste. In its architecture and grounds, as well

as in its courses in literature and music and art, the College hopes thus to meet the esthetic needs of its students with increasing satisfaction.

The gifts already made by Mr. Charles M. Hall, making possible the removal of the Academy to its beautiful grounds and the purchase of other properties for the enlargement of college grounds, added to his gifts expressly made for the further beautifying of the Campus, have made some other large gains possible, during the year under review. The College now owns a very considerable part of the land facing the Campus on the east; the trees of the Campus have been carefully looked after; and under the recommendations of the Olmsted Brothers plans have been made for completing a double row of elms around the entire Campus square, and for the laying of a nine-foot stone walk between these rows of elms. Plans in contemplation for the Campus will unquestionably add greatly to its beauty and make it a constant source of enjoyment to College and town alike.

Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Olmsted have combined their recommendations for the enlarged plans for the Men's Athletic Grounds, that have been already placed in the hands of most of the Alumni. Something highly satisfactory seems certain there to result. The enthusiastic way in which the Cleveland Club of Oberlin Men are pushing these plans gives

promise of carrying through to completion this very desirable addition to the facilities of the College.

The buildings on the new Academy grounds have proved even better adapted for the uses of the Academy than it was dared at first to hope, and the addition of Shurtliff Cottage as a dormitory especially for Academy women, and of Allencroft for the year to come as a dormitory for Academy boys, adds to the resources of the Academy two of the most desirable halls of residence in the town. There has been great enthusiasm among both students and teachers of the Academy in the new situation, and that alone can hardly help bearing fruit in enlarged attendance the coming year.

A good friend of the College is making possible also further purchases looking to a continuous parkway through Plum Creek Valley. Mr. Gilbert's general plan would connect this parkway with the grounds of the College, putting, thus, the Academy and the College grounds in direct connection.

Among the other material gains of the year there should be mentioned, first of all, the new Women's dormitory, Keep Cottage, made possible by the gift of \$10,000 by Mr. and Mrs. George M. Clark, of Evanston, Ill. Keep Cottage and its Annex provides admirably for over sixty young women. The new cottage is very attractive and greatly prized.

Beginning with next year it is proposed to give up Stewart Hall, which has proved increasingly unsatisfactory, and to take instead the former Second Church parsonage and the Packard House, just west of Talcott, providing at moderate prices for a considerably larger number of women than could be accommodated at Stewart. One of the pressing needs of the College is a larger number of good dormitories for women, offering accommodations at moderate prices.

It is a special pleasure to announce that work begins today on the new Administration Building—a memorial to General Jacob D. Cox. A perspective of the building has been brought in for your inspection. The Architect of course is Mr. Gilbert, and the plans meet the full approval of the administrative officers. This building is to be placed next to the Chapel and will be ultimately connected with it by a cloister.

The largest single gift of the year was that of \$40,000, by an anonymous donor, toward a new Art Building. This gift brought out some further gifts, and it is now hoped to secure \$100,000 for that building. Of this sum \$70,000 is already in hand or pledged. There is special need for this building just now, because the presence of the Olney Art collection in the stacks of the library takes space that the library badly needs, and Society Hall, in which the art rooms at present are sit-

uated, has been already condemned by the State Inspector. It is intended that the Art Building should accommodate our permanent collections and the work of our Art Department, and give exhibition space for loan collections from time to time, along, of course, with the necessary related work rooms. With these there should come the endowment of a special chair in the History and Appreciation of Art. With such an interpreting chair our art treasures of every kind would be usable in a kind of laboratory way, and such a chair, too, would help to make this art material illuminate the work of other departments, like history, literature and the classics. The third thing that should be added in this direction is a fund for the endowment of the Art Building, to meet its current expenses and to provide for modest increases from year to year in its resources. The endowment of the chair and of the building would cost \$100,000 more. The building will be erected, of course, so that additions can be made.

A very welcome pledge of \$5,000 for further scholarship aid and for help on the budget, should also find record here. It would have been very difficult indeed to solve the problem of our budget for the coming year without this gift from another anonymous donor.

Among the buildings most greatly needed are a modest as-

sembly room and a gymnasium for the Academy (one of which at least it is hoped may be provided the present summer from the remainder of the \$25,000 fund available for the Academy), a new recitation building for the College Department, and buildings for the departments of botany, geology and physics.

In the way of equipment, beside that sought in the plans for the Athletic fields, there is most earnestly desired an Organ for the College Chapel. But the great and permanent need, of course, of the College, is largely increased endowment for increase of salaries, for a larger number of appointments of higher rank, for increasing the teaching force, for library, for scholarship funds, for the current expenses on buildings, and for equipment regularly needed in the various departments.

Two small advances in the salary scale were adopted by the Trustees at their meeting yesterday, increasing the salary of Associate Professors by \$300 after ten years of service, and making the scale for Instructors' salaries \$800 for one year instead of two, as at present, then \$900 for two years and then \$1000.

Upon recommendation of a joint committee of Trustees and Faculty, the Trustees adopted the following policy with reference to limitation of numbers in the College of Arts and Sciences:

That no formal numerical limit be adopted.

That for the next five years, ending with the year 1917-18, the general policy of restricting the number of students in the College of Arts and Sciences be adopted, with a view to keeping the enrollment at practically the present number (1000).

That at the end of the five-year period the question of continuing or modifying the policy of restriction be definitely taken up, and decided upon the basis of a study of the experience of the five-year term, in comparison with that of the decade preceding.

That in carrying out the policy of restriction the officers in charge of admission to the College be authorized to take such steps as the Faculty may previously approve to secure a closer approximation to equality in the numbers of men and of women in the College, and to permit the scholarship and individual promise of candidates and the extent of the study they plan to undertake in College to have suitable weight in determining whether they shall be admitted. In connection with these steps a special study of dormitory accommodations available is to be made.

This policy is adopted to make possible turning the added resources of the College for the next few years into improving in every possible way the quality of the instruction offered, instead of barely keeping pace with the numerical growth of the College; to insure a more carefully sifted body of students, better able to take

full advantage of the opportunities the College offers; as well as to secure that closer approximation to equality in the numbers of men and women that the most wholesome coeducation requires. It is not intended that any drastic action shall be taken, but it is believed that some real gains can be made.

The Oberlin Shansi Association attempting to do educational work in the Province of Shansi, is this year making a somewhat wider appeal to the Alumni in the hope that a larger number of Alumni than hitherto may be glad to have a little share in this Oberlin enterprise. It seems of real importance in the life of the College that its officers and teachers and students should not become too self-centered. And the bringing of a wholly unselfish cause strongly to the student body every year is felt to be of distinct moral value. The students have responded with increasing interest to this appeal, and about two thousand dollars a year can be counted on regularly from the students and Faculty toward this cause, and some other friends outside the Alumni are contributing with some liberality pretty regularly now from year to year. And yet an even very modest budget for the Shansi Academy requires a larger annual sum than the resources already named will meet, and so forces an appeal to a larger number of friends. Any Alumni, who feel that they can share in

the work of the Oberlin Shansi Association, may be sure that they are helping in a work just now of strategic importance in the Chinese Empire, and are at the same time helping to keep a wholesome and unselfish spirit alive in our own college life.

The student officers and committees having in charge various aspects of student life are already planning thoughtfully and with unusual vigor, I think, for a year of still better and more fruitful college life next year.

Henry Churchill King.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES

Trustees present: President Henry Churchill King; Dr. Dan F. Bradley, of Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. William C. Cochran, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Mr. John G. W. Cowles, of Cleveland, Ohio; Dr. Frank S. Fitch, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. H. Clark Ford, of Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. Homer H. Johnson, of Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. Irving W. Metcalf, of Oberlin, Ohio; Mr. John R. Rogers, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. Charles B. Shedd, of Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Merritt Starr, of Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Henry M. Tenney, of Oberlin, Ohio.

Mr. Amos B. McNairy, of Cleveland, Ohio, was elected to membership on the Board of Trustees to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Mr. Edward J. Goodrich. Mr. McNairy is a grad-

uate of Cornell University and is prominent in business circles in the city of Cleveland; he is one of the Vice Presidents of the Cleveland Trust Company. To fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. William N. Gates, the Board elected Mr. Thomas Henderson, for many years a resident of Cleveland, now residing in Oberlin. Mr. Henderson is the Vice President of the Winton Motor Carriage Company, of Cleveland, and was for several years the President of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers; he is widely known in business and philanthropic enterprises. The Trustees placed on record a memorial minute for Mr. Gates.

The Trustees accepted the recommendations from the Faculty for the granting of degrees and diplomas for those who are completing courses in the various departments as follows: The degree of Bachelor of Arts to eighty men and one hundred and thirty-four women, total two hundred and fourteen; the degree of Master of Arts to seven men and nine women, total sixteen; the degree of Bachelor of Music to one man and ten women, total eleven; the diploma of the Teachers' Course in Physical Training to nine men and twenty women, total twenty-nine; the aggregate of degrees and diplomas authorized was two hundred and seventy. In addition to the degrees and diplomas to be granted at the Commencement

Exercises thirteen men received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity at the graduation exercises of the Theological Seminary in May, and sixty-nine students graduated from Oberlin Academy at the Commencement Exercises of the Academy last week. The aggregate of all degrees and diplomas issued by Oberlin College this year is three hundred and fifty-two.

During the year 1912-13 the enrollment of students in all departments amounted to 1,809. Of this number 1,017 were classed in the College of Arts and Sciences; 61 in the Theological Seminary; 393 in the Conservatory of Music; 286 in the Academy; and 52 in the Summer Session of 1912. The enrollment in the College of Arts and Sciences was the largest in the history of the college. The number of students registered as Freshmen, 302, has been exceeded only once in the history of the College.

The Trustees accepted with regret the resignation of Professor Albert H. Lybyer, Professor of Medieval and Modern European History. Professor Lybyer leaves Oberlin to accept a similar position in the University of Illinois.

The Trustees accepted also the resignation of Mr. Charles Whiting Williams as Assistant to the President. Mr. Williams undertook the duties of this position in 1904, and during the nine years of his connection with Oberlin the resources of the College have been

increased by more than a million and a half of dollars, a considerable part of the increase being due to Mr. Williams' efforts. The Trustees placed on record a minute of their high appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Williams. He leaves this work to accept the position of Executive Secretary of the Cleveland Federation for Charity and Philanthropy.

The Department of Zoology will be enlarged during the coming year by the addition of Professor Charles G. Rogers, formerly of Syracuse University. Professor Rogers will have the title of Professor of Zoology and his special work will be in the department of Physiological Zoology.

Mr. Thomas Nelson Metcalf was appointed head coach of the athletic teams of the College for the coming year, with Mr. Albert Judson Pyle as his assistant. Mr. Metcalf acted as assistant coach during the year 1912-13; Mr. Pyle has made a brilliant record as a member of the football, basketball, and baseball teams for the last three years.

Other appointments on the teaching staff for 1913-14 were confirmed as follows:

Louis Eleazer Lord, permanent appointment as Professor of the Latin Language and Literature; Robert Allyn Budington, permanent appointment as Professor of Zoology; Robert Archibald Jelliffe, permanent appointment as

Associate Professor of English; Miss Susan Percival Nichols, permanent appointment as Associate Professor of Botany; George Ross Maurice Wells, Associate Professor of Psychology; John Ebenezer Wirkler, Assistant Secretary of the College; Miss Edith Scott Gray, Instructor in Economics and Sociology; Mrs. Ellen Birdseye Hatch, Instructor in Physical Training; Earl Augustus Aldrich, Instructor in English; Miss Elizabeth May Adams, Instructor in French; Miss Anna Beatrice Doerschuk, Assistant Dean of College Women and Instructor in German; Henry Herbert Armstrong, Instructor in Latin and Greek; Carl Conrad W. Nicol, Instructor in Philosophy; Thomas Nelson Metcalf, Instructor in Physical Training and Athletic Coach; Albert Judson Pyle, Instructor in Physical Training and Athletic Coach; Miss Mabel Carolyn Eldred, Instructor in Physical Training; Amos Reno Morris, Instructor in English; Mrs. Ellen Guthrie Nuse, Instructor in Drawing and Painting; Roy Cleveland Nuse, Instructor in Drawing and Painting; Miss Mary Irene Dick, Teacher of Physical Training; John Hall Kellogg, Instructor in Mathematics; James Lloyd Weatherwax, Assistant in Chemistry; Miss Edith Alice McCoy, Assistant in Medieval and Modern European History; Edgar Paul Rothrock, Assistant in Geology; Miss Frances Juliette Hosford, Dean of Academy Women; Mrs. Alice E.

Mead Swing, Instructor in German in Oberlin Academy; Mrs. Mary Taylor Cowdery, Instructor in French in Oberlin Academy; Mrs. Antoinette Beard Harroun, Instructor in German in Oberlin Academy; Roy Vernon Hill, Secretary of Oberlin Academy; Frank Sicha, Instructor in English in Oberlin Academy; Hubert Everett Husted, Instructor in Mathematics in Oberlin Academy; Miss Caroline Augusta Reed, Tutor in English in Oberlin Academy; Philip Probert Edwards, Director of Athletics in Oberlin Academy; Friedrich August Goerner, permanent appointment as Professor of Violoncello and Ensemble in the Conservatory of Music; Mrs. Miriam T. Runyon, Instructor in Anatomy; Miss Mary Theodosia Currier, Reference Librarian in the Carnegie Library; Miss Laura Nell Chase, Assistant in the Library; Victor Vaughn Lytle, Instructor in Harmony and Reader in the History of Music in the Conservatory of Music; Miss Josephine Kingman Andrews, Assistant in the Library.

The Trustees granted leave of absence for the year 1913-14 to Charles Nelson Cole, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences and Professor of Latin, for travel and study in Europe; to Frederick Anderegg, Professor of Mathematics, for study and travel in Europe; to Albert Temple Swing, Professor of Church History in the Theological Seminary, for study and travel in Europe; to William Treat

Upton, Professor of Pianoforte in the Conservatory of Music, for study and travel in Europe. Leave of absence for two years was granted to Miss Helen Finney Cochran, Associate Professor of Physical Training, for further study; and to Francis Easton Carr, Instructor in Mathematics, for further study. During the absence of Dean Charles Nelson Cole, Professor Louis E. Lord will hold the position of Acting Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

The Trustees considered the recommendations for budget appropriations for the year 1913-14 as presented by the General Council, and approved expenditures for the year, amounting to \$356,991. Of this amount it is estimated that \$195,000 will be received from the term bills of students; \$96,000, income from endowments; and the balance from sundry sources.

The Trustees gave much time to the consideration of the new administration building, and to the question of improving the situation with reference to the heating of the college buildings.

The contract for the new administration building has been awarded to Mr. George Feick of Sandusky, Ohio, and ground will be broken for the erection of the building tomorrow. The building will be erected at a total cost of \$69,000. It will accommodate the offices of the President, the Treasurer, the Secretary, the Assistant to the President, the Dean of the

College of Arts and Sciences, and the Registrar. The new administration building is to be located west of the present Botany Laboratory, between Finney Chapel and Peters Hall. The administration building is designed by Mr. Cass Gilbert, of New York, in Northern Italian Romanesque style, in harmony with Finney Chapel immediately adjoining it. It is expected that it will be under roof before winter and be ready for occupancy by commencement 1914.

The cost of erection of the steam plant to provide more satisfactory service for a part of the college buildings was considered at length, detailed plans for such building being presented by Treasurer Severance. The matter was recommended to the Prudential and Investment Committees with power.

The Trustees adopted the recommendations of the special committee appointed in November, 1911, to consider the proposal to limit the number of students in the College of Arts and Sciences, and adopted the following recommendations:

1. That no formal numerical limit be adopted, but that for the next five years ending with the year 1917-18 the general policy of restricting the number of students in the College of Arts and Sciences be adopted with a view to keeping the enrollment at practically the present number (1000), subject to modifications if the needs mentioned in the reports of

the President and the Faculty committee be supplied during that period.

2. That in carrying out the policy of restriction, the officers and members of the Committee on Admission be authorized to take such steps as the faculty may approve to secure a closer approximation to equality of men and women in the College of Arts and Sciences, and to permit the scholarship and individual promise of candidates and the extent of the studies they plan to undertake in college to have suitable weight in determining whether they shall be admitted.

3. That the College shall cause to be taken a census of individual lodgings available and suitable for students, which the college can reasonably recommend to parents as suitable to be occupied by their children, and that the number of students be limited to the number of such lodgings as are found available.

In passing this vote the College intends to make intensive growth; the experience of the last few years has shown that the growth in numbers has been so great that the increased resources have all been needed to provide for this growth and that there has been only a small intensive gain. The limitation of numbers voted today applies to the College of Arts and Sciences only. The Trustees did not fix a limitation upon the number of students in attendance in the Theological Seminary, the

Conservatory of Music, and the Academy department.

The Trustees approved recommendations from the faculty for the establishing of a new degree, that of Master of Divinity, to be open to the holders of the degree of Bachelor of Divinity upon completion of a fourth year of theological study; for the ultimate development of the Teachers' Course in Physical Training for Women as a five-year course instead of a four-year course, as soon as funds can be secured with which to make this enlargement; for the creation of the office of Assistant Secretary, and for the appointment of Mr. John E. Wirkler to this office.

Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, of the firm of Olmsted Brothers of Boston, in charge of the improvements being planned for the campus and of the work upon the new athletic fields, was present and explained these plans.

The Committee on Plans for College Buildings reported that gifts now in hand for a new Art Building amounted to \$70,000, and that it was hoped soon to bring the total to \$100,000, at which time the erection of a new Art Building would be begun.

WILLIAM N. GATES

By unanimous vote June 23rd the Board of Trustees of Oberlin College adopted the following expression in regard to Mr. William N. Gates, whose death occurred on

the 23rd day of March, nineteen hundred and thirteen:

"Mr. W. N. Gates possessed such an exquisite blending and balance of the nobler qualities of head and heart as made him an invaluable member of this Board and of its Committees.

"He was loyal, enthusiastic and wise; genial without weakness; aggressive without offense; constructive, not obstructive. He had a keen intellect, independence of judgment, and lofty ideals of business and social honor.

"His unfailing kindness of spirit and manner endeared him to all his associates. Those loved him most who knew him best. His death is felt as a personal loss by each of us and is deplored as a serious injury to the College and to every public enterprise with which he was connected."

GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS

The L. L. S. Fellowship has been awarded to Miss Clara May, '94. Miss May will spend the year 1914 in study in Italy and Germany. While in Rome Miss May will study in the Montessori school for children the advanced methods now employed there. She expects to employ these in her work in the Oberlin Kindergarten Training School.

The Alumni Magazine Fellowship has been awarded to F. E. Carr, '06. Mr. Carr has been for several years an instructor in

Mathematics in Oberlin College. He will pursue graduate work in mathematics at the University of Chicago.

The Gilchrist-Potter Prize Fund was awarded to Miss Cora A. Pickett, '10, who has been teaching at Park College, Parkville, Missouri.

PRESIDENT KING'S ITINERARY FOR JUNE, 1913

June 1. Baccalaureate Sermon, 75th Anniversary of Monticello Seminary, Godfrey, Ill.

Address at Western Military Academy, Alton, Ill.

June 2. St. Louis Alumni meeting at Annandale, Webster Groves.

June 3. Commencement address at Westport High School, Kansas City.

June 4. Address at Park College, Parkville, Mo., and meeting of Kansas City Alumni at the home of Mr. Henry J. Haskell.

June 5. Commencement address, Fortieth Anniversary, Drury College, Springfield, Mo.

June 11. Commencement address Purdue University, LaFayette, Ind.

June 17. Commencement address Smith College.

COLLEGE PERSONALS

President and Mrs. H. C. King left Oberlin Monday, June 30, for

California where they will spend the summer. President King will deliver a course of lectures at the University of California, and later will be the guest of his brother, Dr. Charles King, of Pasadena.

Mr. James Talcott, of New York, the donor of Talcott Hall, recently gave \$2,000 to be used in refurnishing the lower floor of the hall. Electric lights were installed and the parlor furnished with a new fireplace and mahogany furniture. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of the hall was celebrated June 7.

Louis H. Severance, of New York City, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Dudley P. Allen, Cleveland, Ohio, June 25, 1913. In addition to his interests in Oberlin, Mr. Severance was a trustee of Wooster University and Western Reserve University.

Professor and Mrs. Arthur S. Kimball and their two children, Daphne and Richard, left Oberlin the last week in June for Denver, Colorado, where they will remain until the middle of August, when they will go to Ipswich, Massachusetts, for the remainder of the summer.

Dr. Miriam T. Runyon and Professor Bruce H. Davis, were married at the home of Mrs. Edward P. Johnson, Thursday, June 26, 1913, Professor E. I. Bosworth officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are spending the summer at Ojibway Island in the Georgian Bay. In the fall their address will be 221 Forest Street, Oberlin.

Professor Franz Kohler, who

has been head of the violin department in the Conservatory for two years, has resigned and will open a studio for private instruction in Erie, Pennsylvania. Mr. Kohler will also concertize.

Under the title, "Ueber Verwaltung und Geschäftsführung in Amerikanischen Hochschulen und Colleges" Mr. Charles W. Williams' article on "Commerce and the Campus" as printed in the Saturday Evening Post, appeared in the "Prussian Year-Book" June, 1913. The translation is by Dr. Johannes Jacobi, director of the royal high school of Neuwiedam-Rhein.

Dr. Albert H. Lybyer has accepted a call to be the head of the history department at the University of Illinois. Dr. and Mrs. Lybyer left Oberlin the first week in July.

Professor R. H. Stetson is teaching psychology in the Summer Sessions at Dartmouth College.

Professor and Mrs. C. W. Savage with their two daughters are spending the summer at their summer cottage at Chautauqua, New York.

Professor Edward A. Miller is teaching Education at the Summer Session of the University of Ohio.

Dr. H. M. Tenney occupied the pulpit of the Second Church, Sunday, June 29.

Mr. Homer H. Johnson left Chicago July 5 with the other directors and officers of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States

for a trip to the coast. The directors' meeting was held in San Francisco, California, July 15.

The Congregationalist for May 22 contains an article by Dr. L. C. Warner entitled, "Should Women Smoke?"

Mr. and Mrs. Russel P. Jameson and their daughter, Marjory, are spending the summer on Ojibway Island in the Georgian Bay. Mrs. L. E. Lord and daughter, Priscilla, will be their guests for several weeks.

After spending a few weeks with friends in Chicago, Mrs. E. A. Miller will teach harmony at Bay View Assembly. Later Mr. and Mrs. Miller will spend a few weeks in Steuben, Michigan.

The four college classes have voted to contribute three hundred dollars each to the purchase of a peal of bells to be installed in the College Chapel. Each class will make the contribution during its senior year so that the peal will not be installed for four years.

A permanent organization of the Academy Alumni Association was effected at a meeting held in connection with the Alumni Association banquet, June 20. "Allencroft" will be occupied next year as a dormitory for Academy boys.

The College Library has just received about fifty volumes containing a collection of the complete works of Martin Luther.

Professor E. J. Moore will teach physics in the University of Chicago during the summer quarter.

ACTA DIURNA

May 19—The annual celebration of May Day was held at Baldwin Cottage. The features of the day were the Morris and folk dances, the May pole dance and the "Riversby Sword Play." This was given for the first time. Miss Isaranda Sanborn was the May Queen.

May 20—The German Department presented "Die Hochzeitsreise" in Warner Hall to a fair sized audience. The parts were well conceived and the play was very creditably performed.

May 22—Commencement of the Theological Seminary.

May 23—The Academy defeated Rayen High School, of Youngstown, 3 to 2.

May 24—Oberlin defeated Case at Athletic Park, 4 to 0. The pitching of Wasson was a feature of the game.

In the dual tennis meet with O. W. U., Oberlin was defeated, losing two of the four single matches and the doubles. Oberlin was represented by Bissell, Davis, Lothrop and Griffith.

Summary:

Bissell vs. Badley—4-6; 4-6.

Davis vs. Worley—6-3; 6-2.

Lothrop vs. Philpott—6-3; 4-6; 3-6.

Griffith vs. Smith—7-5; 6-2.

Bissell and Davis vs. Badley and Worley—6-4; 4-6; 5-7.

Oberlin made but a poor showing in the "Big Six" track meet at Columbus, scoring 16 1-2 points

and finishing fifth. Two new records were made: the two mile run, 9 minutes, 41 3-5 seconds, by Moore, of Wooster; pole vault, 11 feet 5 inches, by Wagnor, of Cincinnati. Oberlin did not secure a single first place. The meet was won by O. S. U. with 51 1-2 points, O. W. U. second with 32 1-2 points, Cincinnati and Miami tied for third with 18 points, and Oberlin placed fifth with 16 1-2 points, Denison 14 points, W. R. U. 6 1-2, Wooster 5, Ohio University 2, Case 1.

Summary:

120-yard high hurdles—First, Banks, Wesleyan; second, Larri-mer, Ohio State; third, Hendricks, Denison; fourth, Sams, Miami. Time—16 3-5 seconds.

220-yard hurdles—First, Banks, Wesleyan; second, Keim, Miami; third, Smith, Ohio State; fourth, Sams, Miami. Time—25 4-5 seconds.

100-yard dash—First, Brown, Wesleyan; second, Copeland, Ohio State, and Ward, of Wesleyan, tied, each drawing 21-2 points; fourth, Forbes, Oberlin. Time—10 2-5 seconds.

One mile run—First, Dupre, Ohio State; second, Curtis, Oberlin; third, Crellin, Ohio State; fourth, Wolf, Miami. Time—4 minutes 37 1-5 seconds.

440-yard dash—First, Briggs, Ohio State; second, Ketchum, Wesleyan; third, Kersting, Miami; fourth, Davies, Miami. Time—51 2-5 seconds.

High jump—Banks, Wesleyan; Werner, Cincinnati, tied for first; third, Rebbs, Ohio State; fourth, Hunter, Ohio State, Harvey, Oberlin, tied. Height—5 feet 8 1-4 inches.

Shot put—First, Geissman, Ohio State; second, Goodman, Cincinnati; third, Knowles, Oberlin; fourth, Wilson, Case. Distance—40 feet 10 inches.

Hammer throw—First, Shelton, Ohio State; second, Harvey, Oberlin; third, Goosman, Cincinnati; fourth, Stevenson, Ohio State. Distance—116 feet 4 1-2 inches.

Pole vault—Wagnor, Cincinnati, won; Motz, Reserve, and Kessler, State, tied for second; Carter, Oberlin, fourth. Height—11 feet 5 inches. Record.

Broad jump—Thomas, State, won; Keim, Miami, second; Ladd, Denison, third; Werner, Cincinnati, fourth. Distance—21 feet 5 inches.

Discus throw—Prouty, Denison, won; Stewart, Cincinnati, second; Cook, Reserve, third; Knowles, Oberlin, fourth. Distance—110 feet 7 1-4 inches.

Two-mile run—Moore, Wooster, won; Roemer, Oberlin, second; Fry, Ohio University, third; Criswell, State, fourth. Time—9 minutes 41 3-5 seconds. A new record.

220-yard dash—Keim, Miami, won; Banks, Wesleyan, second; Copeland, State, third; Frohling, State, fourth. Time—22 3-5 seconds.

880-yard run—Dunlapp, Denison, won; Lee, State, second; Kruse, Reserve, third; Pickrel, State, fourth. Time 2 minutes 31-5 seconds.

One-mile relay race—Ohio Wesleyan won, Ohio State second, Oberlin third, Miami fourth. Time—3 minutes 28-4-5 seconds. Fuller, Ward, Lynch and Banks were the Wesleyan runners.

The Women's Literary Societies presented at their annual play "The Ladies of Cranford," to an appreciative audience. The parts were excellently acted and so far as is possible the characters were differentiated. The setting was excellent and so far as "Cranford" can be made a play the performance was an unqualified success.

May 27—Professor Dickinson lectured for the benefit of the Cosmopolitan Club on "Folksongs." The lecture was illustrated by a group of Scotch and Irish folksongs sung by Miss Blossom Wilcox.

In the "Big Six" tennis tournament at Kenyon College the singles were won by Wooster and the doubles by O. W. U. Oberlin took second place in the doubles.

May 31—The base ball team was defeated at Wooster, 2 to 0. Both scores were made in the first inning, the result of two bases on balls, a sacrifice and a single. McKellogg pitched an almost perfect game after this inning, but Oberlin could make but three hits off Richards. Wasson, who has

been pitching for Oberlin, has been declared ineligible for failure in scholarship.

The Academy defeated South High of Youngstown, 6-5.

June 3—The Academy defeated the Oberlin High School, 5-1.

June 4—The annual Senior-Faculty ball game resulted in a tie, 5-5.

June 7—The tennis team defeated the team from O. S. U. The day was cold and the conditions unfavorable for good work, but much of the playing was brilliant.

Summary:

Singles—

Davis, Oberlin; Haddicks, O. S. U.—6-4, 4-6, 8-6.

Bissell, Oberlin; Scarlet, O. S. U.—6-2, 8-6.

Runyon, O. S. U.; Griffith, Oberlin—6-4, 6-4.

Lothrop, Oberlin; Ray, O. S. U.—8-6, 6-1, 8-6, 6-3.

Doubles—

Ray, Scarlet, O. S. U.; Neal, Lothrop, Oberlin—6-2, 10-8.

Davis, Bissell, Oberlin; Haddicks, Runyon, O. S. U.—4-6, 6-2, 8-6.

The contest between O. S. U. and Oberlin held at Athletic Park could hardly be called a ball game. State secured four runs and Oberlin nineteen, twelve of which were made in the third inning. A detailed account of such a game would occupy too much space; it was probably one of the

most active performances ever witnessed at Athletic Park.

At the rally in the Men's Building Coach Glen C. Gray was presented with a gold watch and fob. Mr. Gray has resigned his position in Oberlin to take charge

of Athletics at Washburn College, Kansas.

June 9—At a meeting held in Sturgess Hall preliminary steps were taken looking toward the formation of a dramatic association.

Alumni News

SAINT LOUIS ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

On Monday evening, June 2, Mr. Edward Hall Annan, '05, entertained the Oberlin Alumni Association of which he is president, in honor of President King. The affair took the form of a garden party in the extensive grounds surrounding the beautiful old home of Mr. Annan's father in Webster Groves. Hundreds of lanterns illuminating wide verandas and stretching from bough to bough of over fifty great oak trees which form the setting for this hospitable home, presented a picture which reminded many of us of the Oberlin campus in gala dress on "Lantern Night." About seventy-five were present—alumni, former students and a number of guests from Webster Groves, who though not Oberlinites in the strict sense, are warm admirers of our president. President King spoke briefly to the assembly, giving us new light on the College, its splendid growth and its new resources. Refreshments were served on the lawn, and shortly after the President was obliged to take his leave in order to catch a Kansas City train. About twenty former students crowded into automobiles and accompanied him to the little suburban station where the train had been flagged for the President and where the astonished faces in the nearest Pullman

proclaimed that the Hi-O-Hi was a slogan in an unknown tongue to most of them.

With this gathering, the activities of the Oberlin Association close for the season.

OBERLIN ASSOCIATION AT PITTSBURGH

A mock trial with a college flavor and humorous hits at local members, was given by the Oberlin Association when it was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Emery, of Edgewood Park, on May 16. Neil McGill was attorney for the defense; George Wainright, attorney for the plaintiff; Harlow McConaughey, plaintiff; Mr. Spurrier, defendant; Charles Locke, judge, and Miss Irene Raber, a doctor witness.

Sophy More (H. W. McConaughey) sued I. M. Green (Mr. Spurrier) for breach of promise, averring that the engagement took place at Birmingham. The jury was composed of both men and women in equal numbers. The Emery home was beautifully decorated in the Oberlin colors, crimson and gold, and with spring flowers.

The association is planning for an outing in the spring, possibly a trip on the river.

Harlow McConaughey is president of the Oberlin Association; Thomas Addenbrock, vice presi-

dent, and Mrs. G. W. Seaman, secretary and treasurer.

'03 CLASS LETTER

The Decennial Letter of the Class of 1903 has recently been issued by the secretary, Edward J. Moore. Fifty-three members of the class contributed to the letter. This is the first letter issued by the class since its fifth reunion in 1908. An attempt was made to get a brief history of the last five years from each member of the class.

The following news items have been taken from the letter:

W. W. Beal is with the Iowa Securities Company with headquarters at Waterloo, Iowa.

E. K. Chapman has been teaching Physics in Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana, for the last three years.

Mrs. Minnie Griswold Douglass is living in Eugene, Oregon. Her husband, Mr. M. H. Douglass, is librarian of the State University of Oregon.

Mrs. Agnes McCreary Willett is living in Syracuse, New York, where her husband is manager of the farm belonging to the Agricultural Department of Syracuse University.

Jerome Jackman is assistant city attorney at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Miss Mary Rudd Cochran is at the head of the Children's Department of the Cincinnati Public Library.

Roy W. Foley is taking special

work in Sociology in the University of Chicago.

Harvey W. Hiebner is pastor of the 30th and Cumberland Street Church in Philadelphia.

E. Allan Lightner is secretary-treasurer and sales manager of the Lord Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of electric railroad supplies, with offices at Bush Terminal, Brooklyn.

Miss Evelyn Moullon is director of Physical Training for Women in the University at Urbana, Illinois.

Miss Ruth G. Nichols is librarian of the School for Civics and Philanthropy in Chicago. Her address is 1424 Morse Ave., Rogers Park, Illinois.

ALUMNI PERSONALS

'77—Archibald Hadden has been granted a four months' leave of absence from his church at Muskegon, Michigan.

'88—Dr. and Mrs. Emery L. Dial sailed for Europe May 28. They expect to travel from Vienna north to England. Mrs. Dial received her A. B. at this commencement "as of the class of '88."

'89—O. T. S.—The following is taken from the Crossville Chronicle of May 21, 1913:

"In all the years that Professor W. E. Wheeler has been at the head of Pleasant Hill Academy, which has been the most of its life, it has steadily grown in power and influence and has likewise gained in the esteem and good will of the people of this county as well as several adjoining coun-

ties. Professor Wheeler has worked with tireless energy and unflagging devotion for the school and has refused to listen to calls that meant for him a much larger pecuniary gain. He did this because he was so intimately associated with the original founder, Benjamin Dodge, that he felt that duty called him more strongly there than anywhere. The work he has accomplished can never be adequately estimated. The devotion and sacrifice he has shown is known only to a few, but that few are fully conscious of how much he has sacrificed for the institution he loves so dearly. His reward is not of this world, save as he rejoices in good deeds and sacrifices made for the benefit of others.

"In his assistants he has been very fortunate for it has often been remarked that the teachers at Pleasant Hill Academy were very zealous in the discharge of their duty.

"The past year or two Professor Wheeler has done much in an agricultural way to assist in meeting the expenses of the institution. So successful has he been that it would be no surprise if in a short while he should add an agricultural course to the academy and thereby fit young men for the farm as well as the office, the platform or the forum.

"No institution that has ever existed in this county has so much good work to its credit as Pleasant Hill Academy, and it is no flattery to say that of all persons Professor Wheeler deserves the large

measure of commendation for the splendid results attained.

"It is a pleasant thought that the people of Pleasant Hill have always been loyal to the Academy and have held up the hands of Professor Wheeler in a most zealous and commendable manner. That this condition will continue seems assured, in the light of the past."

'91—The Latin students of Hamilton College gave a production of the *Captivi* of Plautus in Latin under the direction of Professor C. E. Chase.

'92—H. R. Chapman, head teacher of the Department for the Blind of the Colorado School for the Education of the Deaf and the Blind, has been granted a year's leave of absence. He will spend the year in the employ of the State of California as head of the Department for the Blind at the State School at Berkeley.

'93—E. Dana Durand has resigned as head of the Census Bureau at Washington, and has accepted a position on the faculty at the University of Minnesota.

'99—The fourteenth annual letter of the class of '99 containing contributions from about forty members of the class has recently been issued.

'99—Born—To Dr. Clarence E. Simpson and Mrs. Anne Patton Simpson, March 16, at Detroit, Michigan, a daughter, Anne.

'99—Frank C. Fette who has had charge of the gymnasium work and the Freshmen Hygiene lectures at Columbia University will

teach next year in the Department of Hygiene and Physical Education at Wellesley.

'98—Mr. Theodore Carl Jung and Miss Katherine Roberta Davy were married Tuesday, June 24, 1913, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

'99—The following clipping is an editorial taken from the Pilot, Blair, Nebraska:

"The appointment of Harley G. Moorehead, of Omaha, as election commissioner, was one of the very best appointments yet made by Governor Morehead. This was an important position and Mr. Moorehead is an ideal man for the place. He is a clean, able gentleman whose very name and character will mean that hitherto disgraceful method of conducting elections in certain precincts of the third ward will be stopped. He is to draw a salary of \$3,000 per year and will have an associate from the opposition party who will draw \$2,500. It is to be hoped he may be of equally high character as Mr. Moorehead."

'00-'03—Born—To Mr. Bernard W. Southworth and Mrs. Marion Davis Southworth, April 18, 1913, a son, Constant.

'01—Seeley K. Tompkins graduated from the Yale Divinity School with "magna cum laude." Mr. Tompkins was one of the anniversary speakers at commencement of the Divinity School.

'01—R. E. Brown expects to spend his vacation this summer in a tour of Europe.

'03—Mrs. Maude Monroe Wolfe is delivering a course of lectures

on occupation and playground work in the University of Montana, at Missoula, Montana.

'03—Mr. Walter J. Ryan and Miss Edith L. Hatch were married at Creston, Iowa, May 26, 1913. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan will make their home at Waterman, Washington, where Mr. Ryan is employed in the construction department of the Northern Pacific Railway.

'03—O. T. S.—Born—To Rev. and Mrs. Ernest Bourner Allen, Toledo, Ohio, May 20, 1913, a son, Donald Corbin Allen.

'04—Ernest B. Chamberlain read a paper on "Church Music, Its Aims and Ideals" at the annual meeting of the Illinois Music Teachers' Association at Burlington, May 13.

'05—Miss Mary Elizabeth Rodhouse has been admitted to membership in the Women's Press Club of Cleveland, and some of her verses, including "Five Ways to Fairyland," from the Outlook, were read at the March open meeting. Miss Rodhouse is assisting part time in the Oberlin Library.

'05—Miss Grace M. Cox's address is 1640 Third Street, San Diego, California.

'05—Miss Anna Louise Strong has been elected National Director of Exhibits by the National Child Welfare Exhibition Committee with headquarters at 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Miss Strong has served as director in such exhibitions in many of the large cities.

'06—Miss Anna K. Egger, who has been teaching Latin and German for the past four years in the Lamar high school, of Lamar, Missouri, is now a member of the staff of the Bank of Thomas Egger.

'06—Miss Alice M. Durand and Mr. Henry W. Edgerton were married Saturday afternoon, June 28, at the residence of Professor A. H. Currier, who officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Edgerton will make their home during the summer at 11501 Mayfield Road, Cleveland, Ohio, where Mr. Edgerton will be in a law office.

'06—Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Franklin P. Schaffer, Muskogee, Oklahoma, May 29, 1913, a son, John Cornell. Mr. and Mrs. Schaffer are now located in Muskogee where Mr. Schaffer is practicing law.

'06—Mr. and Mrs. Dick Haney have moved from Pierre, South Dakota, to 937 Fifth Avenue, East, Mitchell, South Dakota, where Mr. Haney has an extensive law practice.

'06—Thaddeus W. Veness, who was graduated from Columbia University Law School in June, was elected permanent president of the law class. Mr. Veness will practice in New York City.

'06—O. C. M.—Born—To Mr. E. A. Wright and Mrs. Mary Bailey Wright, Seattle, Washington, February 23, 1913, a son, Eugene Allen.

'07—E. Harold Geer has accepted the position as organist of the First Congregational Church

at Fall River, Massachusetts. Mr. Geer's address is 764 High Street.

'08—Mr. Claude W. Stedman sailed June 12 from New York and will spend the coming year in studying the classic architecture of Greece and Italy, the past summer having been spent in France and Holland. Mr. Stedman has been awarded the Stewardson memorial architectural scholarship from the University of Pennsylvania.

"The contest, open to all architects and students under 30 years old, in Pennsylvania, carries with it \$1,000 to be expended in one year of travel and study in Europe. It is one of the most courted honors open to architectural students and young practicing architects.

"Competition for this prize also was won by Stedman in 1912, but he was not allowed to receive the fellowship on account of insufficient length of residence in the state. He has won some fourteen other prizes and medals for excellence in architectural work during the past two years, and is at the present time one of the five men selected for the final competition of the Paris prize of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects."

'08—Born—To Mr. William E. Evans and Mrs. Helen Stewart Evans, Woodstock, Illinois, May 27, 1913, a son, William Ernest Evans.

'08—Albert E. Chamberlain graduated from Union Theological Seminary in May. He is preaching at West Milford, New Jersey.

'08—S. B. Kent, with the West-

ern Electric Company as telephone engineer on loading coils, has been transferred to the New York office. Mr. Kent's address for the present is Box 268, 215 West 23rd Street.

'09—F. R. Gott has accepted the position of principal of the State graded school at Robbinsdale, Minnesota.

'09—Mr. Seth L. Strong completed the course in medicine at Harvard in June.

'09—Ernest H. Van Fossan received the degrees of A. M. and LL. B. at the University of Columbia Commencement, June 9, 1913.

'09—Miss Lucy Cleveland Ainsworth and Mr. James Franklin Harper were married Saturday, June 7, 1913, in Moline, Illinois.

'09—Miss Anna Laura Jones and Mr. Lawrie Judson Sharp were married at the home of the bride's parents, Venedocia, Ohio, June 26, 1913. Miss Marjorie Lightner was bridesmaid and Mr. Royal H. Fisher served as best man. Mr. and Mrs. Sharp will make their home at Lodi, Ohio, where Mr. Sharp has accepted the pastorate of the Congregational church.

'10—Miss Margaret Bradshaw is teaching at the Luther Gulick Camp, Wohelo Camp, South Casco, Maine. Miss Bradshaw is also camp counsellor.

'10—Miss Laura Anderegg and Mr. Robert A. Mickey were married at the home of the bride, Thursday evening, June 26. Professor E. I. Bosworth officiating. During the summer Mr. and Mrs. Mickey will make their home at Lansing, Mich.

'10—Mr. Howard T. Smith received the degree of Master of Arts at Harvard University at Commencement.

'11—Miss Ruth S. Moxey's new address is Stile House, Woodbury, Connecticut. Miss Moxey is still connected with the Eugenics Record Office. The work is that of making a survey biographical, mental and physical, social and economical as well as geneological of a supposedly typical and average New England community. This will give the changes taking place in such a community in one century.

'11—Harold L. Reed has received a fellowship in political economy at Cornell University for the coming year.

'12—Mr. Friedrich H. Oehlschlegel, who has been principal of the high school at Waitsburg, Washington, will next year be a graduate student in Education in Teachers' College, Columbia University.

'12—Miss Mary B. Hulsizer will have charge of the summer outing work in connection with the Y. W. C. A. at Saint Paul, Minnesota.

'12—Miss Sarah Lillian Hughes is teaching Latin and English in the Baltimore high school. Miss Hughes' address is 12 East Center Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

FORMER STUDENTS

Mr. Irving Marsh, who for the past months has been manager of the Park Hotel, will assume management of the restaurant next

fall in the Men's Building. Tables will be added and the general equipment will be greatly improved.

Miss Yeoli Stimson and Mr. Edward H. Acten were married at the home of the bride, Westfield, New Jersey, Tuesday, June 17. Mr. and Mrs. Acten will make their home in Niagara Falls, New York.

Miss Florence Cozad Newell and Mr. Kenneth Stanley Beam were married at Matyama, Japan, June 11, 1913. Mr. and Mrs. Beam will make their home at akuni, Yamaguchi, ken.

Miss Mabel F. Ellis and Mr. Mason W. Berry were married at the bride's home in Fabius, New York, May 28. They will live at Pompey, New York.

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